

**McGarvey's Saloon****AA-591****8 Market Space****Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland****1878****Private**

The building at 8 Market Space, constructed with the dual use of store and dwelling in 1878, is representative of the late-nineteenth-century transformation and development of the Annapolis dock and market area. Located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for "use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province," the modest brick building was erected for John T.E. Hyde, who was mayor of Annapolis in 1870. Within months of its completion, the dwelling/store became home to the general merchandise market of George Washington Moss, who was a successful ship chandler. The building's use as a tavern began in 1892 under the ownership of Charles Weiss, who also purchased much of the abutting property along Prince George Street. Known for a short time as Durant's Tavern, the building served as the Downtown Tavern from 1953 until 1975. The property was purchased in 1971 by the current owners, Michael E. and Carol Lynn Ashford, who after extensive renovations to restore its early-twentieth-century façade, opened McGarvey's Saloon in 1980. The restaurant, which still occupies the building, includes the abutting wood-frame warehouse constructed circa 1844 at 10 Market Space (AA-592). From the exterior, the buildings represent two distinct periods and methods of nineteenth-century design and construction.

When originally constructed, the building was minimally ornamented. The ornate Italianate-style entablature that adorns the façade today, and is illustrative of the period during which the building was erected, was added by 1904. The projecting storefront was added in 1969 and altered when the current restaurant began its tenure in the late 1970s. Part of the renovations at that time included the joining of the interior spaces at 8 and 10 Market Space. The brick building at 8 Market Space stands two stories in height on a solid masonry foundation. The six- and seven-course American bonding pattern, exposed on the southeast elevation, is covered by paint and obstructed by alterations to the fenestration of the façade. The sloping flat roof is covered in a built-up composite material with a brick parapet (original) and Italianate-style entablature (added). The wood-frame storefront projects beyond the plane of the façade. A one-story addition, originally erected as a garage, is located on the building's eastern corner and now serves as the kitchen. A two-story addition (used as an office) with stair is located in the north corner.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-591

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John T.E. Hyde Store/Dwelling; Downtown Tavern

other McGarvey's Saloon (preferred)

### 2. Location

street and number 8 Market Space not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Michael E. and Carol L. Ashford

street and number 11 Pinkney Street telephone

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 2446 folio 130

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 1017 tax ID number 00190402

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<u>1</u>	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. AA-591

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Summary Description

The building at 8 Market Space was constructed in 1878 for John T.E. Hyde as a store. When originally constructed the building was minimally ornamented. The ornate Italianate-style entablature that adorns the façade today, and is illustrative of the period during which the building was erected, was added by 1904. The projecting storefront was added in 1969 and altered when the current restaurant began its tenure in the late 1970s. Part of the renovations at that time included the joining of the interior spaces at 8 and 10 Market Space (AA-592). The brick building at 8 Market Space stands two stories in height on a solid masonry foundation. The six- and seven-course American bonding pattern, exposed on the southeast elevation, is covered by paint and obstructed by alterations to the fenestration of the façade. The sloping flat roof is covered in a built-up composite material with a brick parapet (original) and Italianate-style entablature (added). The wood-frame storefront projects beyond the plane of the façade. A one-story addition, originally erected as a garage, is located on the building's eastern corner and now serves as the kitchen. A two-story addition (used as an office) with stair is located in the north corner.

### Site Description

The building at 8 Market Space is located on the northeast side of Market Space, just southeast of its intersection with Pinkney Street. The building fronts a wide, brick-paved sidewalk. The southeast elevation of the building faces an open drive associated with 2-6 Market Space (AA-1817). The drive has concrete paving and is secured by tall wood gates with metal (black) hardware. Mechanical equipment and trash receptacles necessary to the function of both buildings as restaurants are hidden behind the gates on the drive, which therefore is no longer accessible to vehicles. The northeast side of the property faces the rear yards of residential property fronting Prince George Street. The property is edged by a concrete-paved walkway that wraps around the north corner of the building to meet the walkway behind 10 Market Space. A metal gate and fence secures the walkway. The two-story, wood-frame building at 10 Market Space abuts most of the northeast elevation. The two buildings were renovated and joined together on the interior in the late 1970s, but represent two distinct periods and methods of nineteenth-century design and construction.

### Detailed Description

The building stands two stories in height on a solid masonry foundation that is not visible. The structure is constructed of brick laid in six- and seven-course American bond that has been heavily painted on the façade and exposed portion of the northwest elevation. Alterations to the storefront and the second-story fenestration have also greatly changed the bonding pattern of the façade. The southeast and northeast elevations reveal the six-course bonding. The roof is flat, sloping down as it moves to the northeastern end of the building. It is hidden from view by metal-coped brick parapets on the sides and the ornate entablature on the façade; the built-up composite material was visible from aerial photographs. No chimneys were noted during the on-site survey; however, mechanical equipment with vents has been placed on the roof of the building.

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The façade of the building fronting Market Space is the result of alterations that occurred at the turn of the twentieth century, in 1969, and finally in the late 1970s. The wood-frame storefront extends the width of the first story. Crowned by a flat roof, the storefront is set on a rowlock brick sill. The storefront is composed of a square-edged plinth with Tuscan pilasters framing recessed panels. The elongated fixed windows, which wrap around to the narrow sides of the storefront, have slender mullions created by Tuscan-like pilasters with fluted shafts. The base of the pilasters has two strips of bolection molding onto which brass rails are affixed. The crowning transoms, holding fixed sash, have leaded glass with a segmental shape in rectangular openings. The central entry, the focus of the storefront, is framed by recessed sidelights. The blind sidelights have elongated panels and blind paneled transoms. The wide door is wood frame, holding two fixed lights set in semicircular arches above a chamfered panel. The door has brass hardware, including a kick plate on the exterior and push bar on the interior. The rectangular transom has fixed glass finished with gold lettering that reads, "The Original Home of Aviators Beer." The wide entablature of the storefront continues the fillet molding of the lower half. The frieze is stepped outward slightly above the plain architrave, which is supported by the Tuscan-like pilasters. Torus molding creates a bead along the lower edge of the frieze. The ogee bed molding is largely hidden by the scrolled modillions that visually support the overhanging cornice. This boxed cornice has an ogee profile augmented by nebuly molding. A wood sign rises from the top of the storefront. It has two applied panels that flank the affixed lettering of the restaurant. The sign reads, "Oyster Bar – McGarvey's – Saloon." Three flags project from beyond the sign.

The second story of the façade is pierced by three equally spaced window openings. Each opening holds a 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash replacement window framed by two-inch wide replacement casing with an interior torus molding, hardware for shutters, and narrow wood sill. The jack arches are composed of soldier bricks. Replacement bricks have enclosed the openings along the northwestern sides; the alterations are delineated by the "lug" soldier brick of the arch above. The ornate entablature that crowns the façade is constructed of wood and reflects the Italianate style. The applied architrave has a square-edged base finished with reeding along the ogee cap. The structure's exposed brick forms the frieze, ornamented with wood panels. The three raised panels have a sawn floral motif. The frieze has chamfered molding applied below the torus bed molding. This chamfered molding wraps around the northwest side elevation of the building. The width of the bed molding, which is notably wider than typical bed molding, allows for a bead along the base and a sawn detailing that suggests acanthus. The overhanging ogee-molded cornice is supported by scrolled brackets with fluting, beading, and acanthus. Like the cornice of the storefront, the entablature has a boxed cornice with nebuly molding with torus molding. The entablature, covered at the top with metal coping, returns onto the side elevations. Two courses of corbeled bricks support the scrolled bracket of the entablature along the southeast elevation.



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The southeast elevation, fronting the concrete-paved drive between 2-6 and 8 Market Space, is presently viewed as a secondary elevation and not finished like the altered façade. The brick is not painted and reveals the structure's six-course American bonding. However, the detailing of the window openings and cornice suggest this wall was originally treated as a primary elevation because it was visible from the public right-of-way. The openings have rowlock brick sills and jack arches with soldier bricks. The window and entry openings have been infilled with brick and covered with stucco. Additional openings, which do not have ornate jack arches, have been added and thus alter the original symmetry of the fenestration. The sash and frames with surrounds are no longer extant; the brickwork creating the openings has been repaired on several of the openings. The first story has two infilled openings that are clearly visible at the southwestern end; equipment and additions obscure the northeastern end of the elevation. Six openings have been identified on the second story of the main block's southeast elevation. Those in the southwestern end of the elevation are symmetrically placed above the first-story openings. The center of the second story is marked by two openings that were added and thus do not have soldier-brick arches. The two northeastern bays have original window openings that are now infilled. With the exception of one of the added openings on the second story, the window openings on the southeast elevation are elongated. The flat roof of the building is hidden along the southeast elevation by an ogee-molded wood cornice with wide plain frieze.

The first story of the southeast elevation is obscured as noted above by mechanical equipment and additions. A one-story refrigerator structure has been constructed at the center of the wall. It is a metal structure with a shed roof and two flush doors. The one-story garage addition projects from the east corner of the building. This addition was added circa 1921, when then-owner Charles Weiss expanded the building. Covered by a shallow gable roof of metal, the garage addition is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond. The southwest elevation has a segmentally arched opening (presumably the vehicular opening) capped with two courses of rowlock bricks. The altered opening holds a replacement flush metal door with push bar handle. The southeast elevation was not visible at the time of the survey. The northeast elevation of the addition has two window openings, the sills of which abut the foundation at ground level. The sash and frames have been removed and the openings covered with stucco. Jack arches with soldier bricks top the former openings. T-111 has been placed along the roofline of the addition. Wood lattice has been affixed above the T-111 in an attempt to hide the rooftop mechanical equipment from view. The garage is now used as a kitchen for the restaurant.

The northeast elevation of the main block is two bays wide, marked by symmetrical fenestration. Rising from the foundation, the two first-story windows have been infilled with brick and covered with stucco. Like those on the southeast elevation, the sash and frames have been removed. The soldier-brick jack arches remain extant to mark the location of the openings. The second story is similarly finished. Mechanical equipment projects from the second story of the elevation.

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Abutting the building at 10 Market Space, which was erected in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the northwest elevation has no visible fenestration. The northern end of the elevation has a two-story addition and has been altered by the construction and removal of additions in the twentieth century. The two-story addition is contemporaneous with the garage addition on the southeast elevation of the building. Originally used as offices, the addition includes a stair to the second floor and a small dining area. It is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond with a flat roof (material not visible). The addition was originally fenestrated with single window openings that have been infilled with brick and covered with stucco. A flush metal door is located in the single-leaf entry opening on the northwest side of the addition.

### **Interior Description**

The interior of 8 Market Space as a result of several alterations, the most recent in the late 1970s for the current occupant, provides a large open dining room with bar on the first floor. The second floor includes storage rooms with shelving and office, restrooms, and a prep kitchen with refrigerators.

The first floor has an ornate entry vestibule of wood frame with beaded board wainscoting. The wainscoting has a fillet-molded cap onto which the etched glass of the field is placed. The glass is fixed within Tuscan pilaster frames with fluting and crowned with leaded glass transoms. The double-leaf entry opening holds narrow wood frame doors with semicircular arched lights. The doors have brass hardware, including kick plates. The floor on the interior of the vestibule is composed of one-inch square ceramic tiles with an ornamental border. The vestibule has a hipped roof with a flat top that abuts the ceiling of the first floor. The dining area is finished with three-inch floorboards framed by a quadrant bead that acts as the base for the beaded board wainscoting. The beaded board rises to the ceiling in numerous places; however, the brick structure is also exposed. The ceiling is composed of both dropped acoustical tiles and pressed metal. The pressed metal ceiling (painted to mimic copper) is edged by a coved cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The field, framed by a geometrical floral molding, is composed of a rope molding framing a square molded with egg-and-dart, acanthus, and beading. This larger square molding frames a circle of water leaf and darts with a rosette at the center. The plates are divided by reeding with beads at the intersections. The pressed metal ceiling is a copy of the original tin ceiling, which had to be replaced because of its deteriorated state. Stained-glass pendant lights hang from the ceiling. The brick infilled window at the center of the dining room, on the northeast wall, retains its jack arch with two courses of rowlock bricks. It is secured by metal security bars.

Wood banquette seating lines the storefront windows to either side of the vestibule and along the northwest wall. It has a torus-molded chair rail that is three inches wide. A large bar has been constructed along the southeast wall. The four-foot high bar is constructed of wood with paneled sides and brass foot rail. The projecting shelf has a torus profile. The structure has square supporting posts with cabinets and shelving along the southeast side. Turned balusters edge the structure along the top. Access to the kitchen and refrigerators is

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located in the east corner (this area was not accessed at the time of the survey). The larger dining area at 10 Market Space is reached through a wide opening has been created in the eastern end of the northwest. The opening has six inches of brick with ten-inch reveals.

The office addition erected by Charles Weiss by 1921 projects from the north corner of the first floor. This area includes an enclosed dog-leg stair to the second floor and a private dining alcove. The alcove has exposed brick walls that reveal the addition's six-course American bonding and the infilling of the window openings. These openings, one on both the northeast and northwest walls, retain their soldier-brick jack arches. The alcove is divided from the enclosed stair by a brick wall that is fourteen inches wide. The stair hall is reached by a swinging wood door with square fixed light and brass push plate. The stair hall, with storage under the carriage, is finished with wood flooring and beaded board wainscoting. The first floor of the northwest wall is exposed brick laid in six-course American bond. The ceiling and upper fields of the walls, above the wainscoting and exposed brick, is covered in drywall. A flush metal door with push bar is located on the northwest wall at the landing of the stair. The opening is framed by a square-edged metal surround and has a concrete sill. The dog-leg stair has rubber on the risers and a solid balustrade with squared wood rail. A similar rail has been attached to the southwest wall and upper portion of the northeast wall. The wall stringer has a square-edge profile. The exposed carriage of the stair is visible on the first floor of the main block; it is covered in beaded boards.

The second floor contains public restrooms, an employee restroom, prep kitchen, electrical room, and storage rooms with refrigerators. Office space has been created within the storage area. The floors are covered with three-inch wood boards. The walls and ceiling are covered with drywall. The surrounds of the window openings on the southwest wall are three inches wide with a mitered joint and beaded pilaster casing. The aprons are similarly beaded. The entry openings have three-inch square-edged surrounds with flush wood doors. Florescent light fixtures have been affixed to the ceiling. Shelving has been built along the side walls and also divides the southwest room. The prep kitchen has four-inch square ceramic tiles on the floor and acting as baseboards. The openings have three-inch square-edged surrounds. The drywall of the walls is complimented by the dropped acoustical ceiling, which has florescent lighting attached. The transverse hall at the northeast end of the second floor has wood boards measuring three inches wide. A four-inch high baseboard with a square-edged profile frames the drywall. The dropped acoustical tile ceiling is pierced by metal louvered vents. The restroom openings that mark the walls of the hall have four-inch square-edged surrounds and flush wood doors.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** 1878 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** 1878

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The building at 8 Market Space, constructed with the dual use of store and dwelling in 1878, is representative of the late-nineteenth-century transformation and development of the Annapolis dock and market area. Located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for “use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province,” the modest brick building was erected for John T.E. Hyde, who was mayor of Annapolis in 1870. Within months of its completion, the dwelling/store became home to the general merchandise market of George Washington Moss, who was a successful ship chandler. The building’s use as a tavern began in 1892 under the ownership of Charles Weiss, who also purchased much of the abutting property along Prince George Street. It was during this period, shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, that the Italianate-style entablature was applied to the modest brick parapet. Known for a short time as Durant’s Tavern, the building served as the Downtown Tavern from 1953 until 1975. The building at 8 Market Space was purchased in 1971 by the current owners, Michael E. and Carol Lynn Ashford, who after extensive renovations to restore its early-twentieth-century façade, opened McGarvey’s Saloon in 1980. The restaurant, which still occupies the building, includes the abutting wood-frame warehouse constructed circa 1844 at 10 Market Space. From the exterior, the buildings represent two distinct periods and methods of nineteenth-century design and construction.

### HISTORY

#### Ship Carpenters Lot

The property on which 8 Market Space stands was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for “use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province.”<sup>1</sup> Adjoining the waterfront along the northeast/southeast side, the lot had been a portion of the much larger Governor Nicholson’s Garden Lot. The land’s specific allocation for use by ship carpenters reflected the “character to the

<sup>1</sup> See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).



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life of the community that dominated [the city] for at least a generation.”<sup>2</sup> Historian Edward C. Papenfuse explains further that “while tanyards, for obvious reasons of smell, were built on the periphery of town, shipbuilding was carried on in the very heart of the community, and the dock area was filled with the hulls of ships in progress, a ropewalk, and blockmaker’s shop.”<sup>3</sup> The creation of the Ship Carpenters Lot, sometimes referred to as the “Sand Lot,” reflects the governor’s realization that the growth and sustainability of the dock area was essential to that of the City of Annapolis.

In June of 1719, the General Assembly, which had obtained control of the land following the departure of Nicholson to Virginia, granted use of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Johnson, who was a ship carpenter. The terms of the agreement specifically stated the land was to be used strictly to “carry on the business of a Ship Wright for the Space of Twelve months.” It was described as “a Certain Sand Bank that Intersects a tenement of Land Possest [*sic*] by the said Robert Gordon and the Creek,” with “one hundred and twenty feet of Land along Prince Georges Street at the Upper end of the said Lott with the whole Breadth thereof with the Creek.”<sup>4</sup> Johnson leased the property where he “built two small houses thereon” for five shillings a year; the exact location of the buildings, which are no longer extant, is not known. Fifteen months after the death of Robert Johnson in July 1722, the Ship Carpenters Lot was reclaimed by the General Assembly because his heirs had failed to meet the terms of the 1719 Act. Accordingly, in October 1723, the General Assembly granted the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Gordon, an Annapolis merchant. By the time Gordon took possession of the lot the “Representatives of the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Johnson since his death had Sold & removed one of the s<sup>d</sup> houses from off the ffreehold [*sic*].” The conditions of Gordon’s agreement, including the annual fee of five shillings, were the same as those in the 1719 agreement of Robert Johnson. The agreement stipulated the use of the land not impede the “industry” or “Improvements” and be “for the s<sup>d</sup> Good of the Publick [*sic*].” The 1723 “Act for the Vesting and Settling An Estate of Inheritance...” described the property as “a Sand Bank that intersects a tenement of Land of his [Gordon] & the Creek Between the Bounded Poplar tree Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove & another Poplar tree standing on the South side of s<sup>d</sup> Cove that the same Bank lyes [*sic*] without the lines of the s<sup>d</sup> Nicholsons Cove within the Water Mark & not included within any Lot of the City.” In *The Quays of the City*, author Shirley V. Baltz suggests that James Stoddert noted the poplar tree “Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove” on his 1718 plan for the City of Annapolis.<sup>5</sup> The illustration of a poplar tree does not appear on the original Stoddert plan or subsequent redrawings until the plan was copied by Harry A.H. Ewald in April 1956. However, one of the few original notations on Stoddert’s 1718 plan denotes the southeastern portion of what is now Market Space as a “Ship Carpenters Yard.”

<sup>2</sup> Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), 11.

<sup>3</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 11.

<sup>4</sup> See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

<sup>5</sup> Shirley V. Baltz, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975), 52.

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In May of 1739, Robert Gordon, who was now listed as "Esquire" rather than merchant in land records, sold the western portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Elizabeth Bennett, "aforesaid gentlewoman."<sup>6</sup> The property, conveyed for £80 current money, included "...all that dwelling House and Garden whereon Susanna Murray alias Puckman now lives lying & being in the City of Annapolis, being part of the Ground laid out for a Ship Carpenters Yard...."<sup>7</sup> This portion included what is today 2-10 Market Space, 2-4 Pinkney Street (AA-1257), and 50 Randall Street (AA-1628). Another portion of the lot fronting Prince George Street was sold in 1742 to shipwright Asbury Sutton, and Judge John Brice purchased the section to the southeast in 1750. By 1783, Agnes Gordon, the daughter of Robert Gordon, sold off the remaining portions of the Sand Bank, which was then "owned by five people and contained dwellings, stores, warehouses and wharves."<sup>8</sup>

Nearly four years after purchasing the upper portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot, Elizabeth Bennett leased it to Horatio Samuel Middleton. Born in 1713, Middleton was a very successful entrepreneur who profited from the second distinct stage of growth in Annapolis that occurred before the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). This period, extending from 1715 to 1763, has been characterized by historian Edward C. Papenfuse as "an era of bureaucratic growth and small industrial expansion." The government, which initially caused the city's population to increase only in the months when the General Assembly convened, "grew to a year-round operation sustained by a permanent resident bureaucracy." Consequently, customers arrived on a regular basis in the city, sparking a growing market for the importation of goods that was dependent on the success of the wharf. Papenfuse cautions, however, that "although the demand for imported goods began to grown..., the market remained small for a number of years and was dominated by only a few merchants," such as Amos Garrett or members of the Calvert family.<sup>9</sup>

By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the establishment of a merchant-based economy in Annapolis began to transform Market Space into a commercial hub as merchants and craftsmen "recognized the opportunities presented by the growing market."<sup>10</sup> Although shipbuilders and tanners continued to dominate the landscape, the number of advertisements for dry goods in the *Maryland Gazette* grew from three to twelve between 1745 and 1753. Ironically, a growing number of the merchants were first tanners and/or shipbuilders. Many of the more prominent citizens, such as Patrick Creagh, combined shipbuilding and house building with mercantile interests, including slave trade.<sup>11</sup> It was during this period of mercantile prosperity that Middleton established his tavern and dry good store on the southwestern edge of the Ship Carpenters Lot fronting what is

<sup>6</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

<sup>7</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

<sup>8</sup> Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." (Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969), 404.

<sup>9</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 6 and 12.

<sup>10</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 15.

<sup>11</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 15.

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today Market Space. Like others, Middleton “branch[ed] out into trade and other business enterprises.”<sup>12</sup> One such enterprise was a ferry, which he operated from Annapolis to Kent Island and Rock Hall on the Eastern Shore. Advertisements placed by Middleton in the *Maryland Gazette* for the ferry claimed “he keeps the best Entertainment, and as good Boats and Hands, as any that cross the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Those who shall favour [*sic*] him with their Custom, will greatly oblige.”<sup>13</sup>

Horatio Samuel Middleton purchased the property from Elizabeth Bennett for £200 current money in 1750. The deed of sale documented that a dwelling, where Middleton lived during the time he leased the land, existed on the property. Although the existence of a dwelling is noted by several previous deeds, it is believed that the current building at 2-6 Market Space (AA-1817) was not erected until after the property was purchased by Middleton. The approximate date of construction coincides with Middleton’s purchase of the property as well as the 1753 patent he was granted by the General Assembly. With this patent, the property was renamed *Middleton’s Wharf*, “lying in the City of Annapolis on the Dock along the Water side from the Head of the Wharfe that Joyns Cap<sup>t</sup> Gordons [*sic*]...”<sup>14</sup> The patent, which included a survey of the 21,700 square foot lot (1/2 acre), did not mention any buildings or structures on the property, although this does not preclude the existence of any buildings.

Little is know about Horatio Samuel Middleton, who was more commonly known as Samuel Middleton or Samuel Horatio Middleton. He was married to Ann Sutton and together the couple had five children. The eldest child, Samuel Sutton Middleton, was the only one of the Middleton children born in England prior to the family’s immigration to Annapolis by 1743. Middleton’s successful tavern was known as the “Inn for Seafaring Men,” an appropriate title considering its location at the head of the Annapolis wharf.<sup>15</sup> Horatio Samuel Middleton died in Annapolis in 1770.<sup>16</sup> Ownership of his landholdings, which was restricted to the property occupied by the dock-side tavern, was devised to his wife, Ann Middleton.

Upon Ann Middleton’s death in 1774, the tavern (now used as a boarding house) property was granted to her son, William, who was required to compensate his brothers, sister, and niece £500 sterling. George Mann, who later opened City Tavern on Conduit Street, operated the tavern during most of the years of the American Revolution. Gilbert Middleton’s tenure as proprietor of his father’s tavern was announced in the *Maryland Gazette* in 1782. Despite the success of the tavern and his other business interests in Annapolis, Gilbert

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<sup>12</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 11.

<sup>13</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, 25 August 1768. (See Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, January 30, 1766-December 26, 1771, M1281, image 627, page 244).

<sup>14</sup> Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Land Records and Plats, “*Middletons Wharf*,” Patent Certificate 977 (granted 11 August 1753). The patents states Middleton’s name as Samuel Horatio Middleton, but he often went by Samuel Middleton.

<sup>15</sup> The tavern was also known as “The Sign of the Duke of Cumberland,” although when and under whose ownership is not certain. (See “A Walker’s Guide to Annapolis Sights & History,” by Jean Russo at <http://www.annapolis.com>).

<sup>16</sup> Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), 479.



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Middleton (born 1752) moved his family to the City of Baltimore in search of greater opportunities. The pending closure of the tavern was announced on October 12, 1786 in the *Maryland Gazette*.

Despite no longer being in Annapolis, Gilbert Middleton's operation of his father's tavern appears to have prompted his claim of ownership to the property. Accordingly, as William Middleton did not take full ownership as his father's will allowed, the siblings sought a legal determination to ownership rights. In May 1792, the Chancery Court ruled that Gilbert Middleton was to receive title to Lots 1-3 and Lot F in the Ship Carpenters Lot upon proper compensation to his relatives. This included the lot at 8 Market Space, which was not yet improved. Nearly one year later, in April 1793, Middleton sold the property to John Randall, who may possibly have been operating the tavern since 1786. John Randall was one of thirteen children born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, to planter Thomas Randall. At the age of thirteen, in 1763, Randall became an apprentice to William Buckland, the architect of George Mason's Gunston Hall (built 1755-1759). With the death of his father and pending second marriage of his mother, John Randall petitioned the Court to appoint Buckland as his legal guardian; the request was made legal on December 1, 1766 and for eleven years Randall lived and worked with Buckland.<sup>17</sup> It was Buckland, hired to design the Hammond-Harwood House (AA-626) in 1774, who brought John Randall to Annapolis to serve as his chief assistant. Eventually becoming Buckland's business partner, Randall worked on the construction of the Maryland State House and "took over what business was left on the Buckland books" after the prominent architect's death in 1774.<sup>18</sup> During the Revolutionary War, Randall served "as State Clothier and as Commissary."<sup>19</sup> The tavern's location proved beneficial to Randall, who later served as the Collector of the Port after the resignation of John Davidson.

Randall announced his relocation in April 1793 "to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton, Where he has just opened, A General Assortment of Seasonable GOODS, Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or Country Product."<sup>20</sup> This proclamation took place just ten days after Randall purchased the building from Gilbert Middleton. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax assessed John Randall \$1,500 for two brick dwellings "near dock." One year later, in 1799, he was taxed \$1,200 for two brick dwelling houses (50 x 30); a two-story frame kitchen (30 x 15); frame stable (40 x 20); frame smokehouse (10 x 10); frame dairy (8 x 8); salt house (10 x 10); frame outhouse (20 x 16). Additionally, Randall was taxed for eight slaves.<sup>21</sup> In 1800, he was assessed for twelve slaves. The assessment for 1819 recorded Randall owned two Annapolis lots, which collectively were improved by six houses. The 1.5 acres of land with improvements were valued at \$3,000. The description of the

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<sup>17</sup> Rosamond Randall Beirne and John H. Scarff, *William Buckland, 1734-1774: Architect of Virginia and Maryland*, (Annapolis, MD: board of Regents, Gunston Hall and Hammond-Harwood Association, 1970), 44.

<sup>18</sup> Beirne and Scarff, 113.

<sup>19</sup> McIntire, 569.

<sup>20</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, volume 2496, 23 April 1793. (See Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, July 5, 1787 – December 25, 1794, M1284, image 1331).

<sup>21</sup> "2-6 Market Space," Vertical Files archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, Maryland.



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buildings for which Randall was assessed suggests that the buildings currently at 8 and 10 Market Space and 2-4 Pinkney Street (AA-1257) had not yet been constructed.

In July 1798, John Randall sold 7047.5 square feet of the property along the northwestern edge near Pinkney Street to George Barber for £375 "current money of Maryland;" this property is now known as 2-4 Pinkney Street, 10 Market Space (AA-592), and extended eastward to Prince Georges Street. Randall retained 2-6 Market Space where the tavern stood and the vacant lot at 8 Market Space. The deed did not include a description of any improvements on the land conveyed to Barber.

The property on which 8 Market Space stands continued to be part of the larger lot occupied by Middleton Tavern at 2-6 Market Space throughout the nineteenth century. Upon the death of John Randall in June 1826, the remaining portion of the lot and former tavern were devised to his wife, Deborah Knapp Randall, who was to bequeath it equally to their daughters: Eliza, Frances, Anne, and Henrietta Randall. However, Deborah Randall retained ownership of the building in which she lived until her death in 1852 at the age of 90. Two years later, Alexander Randall, acting as trustee for the estate of his parents, transferred the property to Philip Voorhees, the husband of Anne Randall. The Randalls paid \$4,000 for the property. Anne Randall was the eighth child of the eleven born to John and Deborah Randall; she married Commodore Philip F. Voorhees (d. 1862) of the United States Navy in 1834. Four months after purchasing the property from her siblings, in November 1854, Anne Voorhees sold "one undivided moiety or half part of that lot of ground lying between Market Space, Prince George Street and Randall Street...whereon the late John Randall and his family resided, including the brick dwelling and store and yard on Market Space, the two frame dwellings and their yards on Randall Street adjoining and the garden and yard on Prince George Street adjoining..." to Eliza H. Randall for \$2,000. Eliza Hodges Randall, born about 1798, was married to John Randall (a cousin). The two couples resided in the building at 2-6 Market Space, while maintaining a store on the first floor. The adjoining houses on Randall Street were leased.

In 1860, John and Eliza Randall's landholdings were appraised at \$6,550. This included nine lots with seven houses. His holdings were scattered throughout the city and included lots on Randall Street, Carroll's Alley (now Pinkney Street), East Street, North Street, Church Street (now Main Street), State Circle, and Tabernacle Street. Philip and Anne Voorhees were assessed \$5,500 that same year for two lots, each improved with a house. This property included the building on Market Space as well as a lot on Duke of Gloucester Street. John Randall (the cousin) died in February 1861 and Commodore Voorhees died one year later in February 1862. Unable to maintain such a large house as well as operate the store themselves, the widowed sisters sold the property in September 1864 to Frederick Marx.

During his short tenure as owner, Frederick Marx operated 2-6 Market Space as the Marx Hotel; the property at 8 Market Space remained unimproved. Little is known of Marx, save his service to the Union Army during the

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Civil War (1861-1865). Initially, Marx appears to have served with the 106 Ohio Infantry. In February 1865, he enlisted as a private for three years with the United States Veteran Volunteers. Marx was mustered with Company A, First Regiment, which was known as Hancock's Corps. The Corps was headquartered in Washington, D.C. with the prominent Major-General Winfield S. Hancock assigned to command. The unit was to consist of not less than twenty thousand men who had been honorably discharged from the army. Marx was subsequently transferred to Company H, First Regiment, where he remained until being discharged in Baltimore, Maryland, at the conclusion of the war in 1865.<sup>22</sup> Marx appears to have remained in Baltimore, where he was joined by his wife, Magdalene. The couple sold the Annapolis hotel in February 1866. The cemetery records for Loudon Park National Cemetery in Baltimore document Frederick Marx died on June 4, 1895.

Land records document that Frederick Marx sold the Annapolis property for \$1,400 to George Rost.<sup>23</sup> Born about 1817 in Bavaria, Rost lived on Belair Avenue in Baltimore with his wife, Sophia, and their four children. The 1870 census documents that Rost was a beer brewer, with real estate valued at \$30,000 and personal property assessed at \$40,000. The extensive household included two domestic servants and two brewers—one born in Bavaria and the other from Württemberg, Germany. Rost immigrated to the United States in July 1851, arriving in Baltimore on the *Martha* from Frimmersdorf, Germany. His intended destination was Pittsburg, although he appears to have remained in Baltimore.<sup>24</sup> He became a naturalized citizen in September 1851. George and Sophia Rost sold the Annapolis property in October 1867 to William P. Meyers, Thomas Hedian, and Buckler Jones. The three Baltimore-based businessmen immediately leased the property back to Rost for 99 years at a cost of \$600 annually. Following the death of Rost in 1875, the property was sold for \$1 to Sophia Rost, who immediately leased 2-6 Market Space to her eldest son, John Rost (b. 1849).

### **Building History**

Retaining the imposing brick building at 2-6 Market Space, Sophia Rost sold the property at 8 Market Space to John T.E. and Amanda Hyde for \$550 in October 1875. The meager price suggests the lot was not improved at the time of the 1875 sale. Further, *Grey's New Map of Annapolis*, dated 1877, clearly shows the lot between the former tavern at 2-6 Market Space and the boot and shoe store of William Killman at 10 Market Space was not

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<sup>22</sup> National Archives and Records Administration. *Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2000. Original data: *General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. T288, 544 rolls; William S. Stryker, *Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-1865*, Vol. 1, (Trenton, NJ: John L. Murphy, Steam Book and Job Print, 1876), 1465.

<sup>23</sup> Several chains-of-title for this property incorrectly state Marx sold it to William Meyers, who subsequently leased the property to Rost.

<sup>24</sup> Ancestry.com. *Baltimore Passenger and Immigration Lists, 1820-1872* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2004. Original data: Baltimore, Maryland. *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Baltimore, 1820-1891*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. Micropublication M255, rolls # 1-19.

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improved. Notably, this narrow lot was improved within the next year by a two-story brick building. It is noted on the G.M. Hopkins's *City of Annapolis* map, which was completed in 1878. The building is marked "J.T. Hyde." Hyde, who served as mayor of Annapolis in 1870, sold the property in April 1878. The deed of sale read "the same house and lot of ground hereby conveyed...." The property which Hyde had purchased in 1875 for \$550 sold in 1878 for \$2,000, providing further support to the building's date of construction as well as its original use. The building's appearance when originally erected was more in keeping with commercial architecture as it lacked stylistic ornamentation such as a cornice (historic photographs suggest it was originally crowned by a flat brick parapet that appears to be intact). This, coupled with its location on Market Space, suggests the first floor housed a store, while the upper story was residential.

Mary J. Moss, who purchased the new building from Hyde, was born in 1851 to Abraham and Henrietta Parkinson. She married George Washington Moss (b. 1848) in Jessup, Maryland, two years before purchasing the building in Annapolis. The couple lived at 99 Main Street (AA-535) from 1880 to 1885. The extensive household included the couple's two children, a sister-in-law, niece, two servants, and Joseph Trautwein, who was a clerk working for Moss. George W. Moss was a successful ship chandler (seller of supplies for ships) and operated a general merchandise market at 8 Market Space. The Sanborn maps note the use of 8 Market Space as merely "provisions" in 1885 and 1891, although this modest notation positively documents the building's use as a store. The 1885 tax assessments charged Mary J. Moss with one lot, measuring 19.7 feet by 137 feet, and a brick house on the "Dock and Prince George Street." The lot and building were collectively appraised at \$1,965. The notation of the building's use on the Sanborn map and the assessments entry of "brick house" further support the existence of a store on the first floor and residential space on the second floor.

Mary J. and George W. Moss sold the building at 8 Market Space to Charles Weiss for \$1,800 in October 1892. Born in August 1861, Charles Manuel Weiss was a glass manufacturer and, following his purchase of the building, operated a saloon and liquor store on Market Space. The Sanborn maps from 1903 to 1913 show the rear of the building was used for "bottling." On the same day he purchased the building at 8 Market Space, Weiss also bought the narrow strip of property at the rear of 8 and 10 Market Space from William Killman, who had subdivided it from land he had inherited from his father. This property, which measured 3 feet by 64 feet, was historically part of the tract conveyed in 1798 by John Randall to George Barber. In 1908, Weiss enlarged the property further by purchasing the lot on the "northwest side of Randall Street and southwest side of Prince George Street" from the estate of Joseph Rodgers. The property, measuring 52 feet by 79 feet, had been subdivided by Sophia Rost in 1875 from the property associated with Middleton Tavern at 2-6 Market Space. The last portion of the property then making up 8 Market Space was purchased by Charles Weiss in June 1909 from a trustee for Susan and Samuel Hardy. Measuring 52.8 feet by 83 feet, this portion of the property had been subdivided in 1841 by John T. Barber of George and sold to William Wagman in a deed of trust for Eliza Carter. Wagman eventually sold it to Susan and Samuel Hardy, who were forced to sell when they defaulted on the mortgage.



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An historic photograph dated circa 1900 shows the three-bay wide façade of the building at 8 Market Space. The elongated double-hung windows on the first story were symmetrically marked by standard-sized 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows with shutters on the second story. The side elevations also had 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows with shutters on the second story.<sup>25</sup> The flat brick parapet was minimally ornamented, lacking the traditional ornate entablature of the late nineteenth century. The Italianate-style entablature that currently adorns the building, and is more in keeping with the period in which the building was erected, appears in historic photographs dating from the turn of the twentieth century when Peoples Meat Market occupied neighboring Middleton Tavern at 2-6 Market Space.<sup>26</sup> A photograph dated circa 1904, illustrated in both *The Train's Done Been and Gone* and *Gone to Market*, shows the ornate wood entablature. By this time, the shutters had been removed from the second-story windows. Additionally, the double-hung windows on the first story were replaced by multi-light show windows set above molded wood panels. A narrow wood entablature was also added above the first story. The recessed central entry on the façade held double-leaf doors with two lights over one panel. A retractable awning sheltered the first story.<sup>27</sup> Moreover, the purchase of additional property allowed Weiss to enlarge the 1878 building by constructing a one-story addition on the eastern end of the southwest elevation. The addition extended southward to abut the rear ell of the dwelling at 46-48 Randall Street (AA-1627). By 1921, Weiss had expanded the building further by erecting a garage at the center of the southeast elevation. This one-story garage was accessible from Market Space between 2-6 Market Space and 8 Market Space. A one-story office was added to the eastern end of the northwest elevation.

Charles Weiss, who had been widowed in 1919, sold the property to W. Thomas Williams and William O. Young. William Thomas Williams, born in 1873, served in the United States Navy for 36 years, retiring as a lieutenant. Ownership of the property on Market Space was purely an investment for Williams, who was living on Chesapeake Avenue in Eastport with his wife, two children, and niece. William O. Young was born in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1885. While living at 122 Conduit Street, Young operated a hardware store at the rear of 8 Market Space—William O Young & Company. The portion of the building at the front continued to serve as a saloon. The city directory notes that in 1929 the building at 8 Market Space was home to the Anne Arundel County Farm Dairy. The partners also owned 2-6 Market Space, which they leased as commercial space.

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<sup>25</sup> The first story was not visible in the photograph.

<sup>26</sup> Historic Annapolis Foundation, P-021-msp-002.2, circa 1900; Historic Annapolis Foundation, Mame Warren Photograph, undated image #244; Doyel, 44-45.

<sup>27</sup> Marion E. Warren and Mame Warren, *The Train's Done Been and Gone*, (Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976), 34; Ginger Doyel, *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005), 56.



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In the fall of 1934, Young and Williams defaulted on their mortgage for all their Market Space property. Accordingly, attorney Ridgely P. Melvin was appointed to sell it. The property, which included 8 Market Space, 122 Conduit Street, and two lots on Chesapeake Street, was purchased at a public sale in December 1934 for \$7,500 by St. John's College. The college was founded in 1784 by the Maryland General Assembly and granted Bladen's Folly (AA-675), the 1742 colonial governor's mansion, for its first classrooms. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the college has continued to grow and expand, often purchasing or leasing buildings throughout the City of Annapolis for use as dormitories, classrooms, and office space. The property at 8 Market Space was purchased for income-producing purposes and leased to various commercial tenants. The college sold it to William Bloom in August 1937.

Born in 1909, William Bloom was the son of Louis Bloom, a prominent dry goods and used furniture merchant who maintained a store on Main Street. During his short tenure, William Bloom operated a restaurant at 8 Market Space. The restaurant, owned by Louis Bloom in 1940, was known as Durant's Tavern by 1949. Following the death of the elder Bloom in 1953, the property was bequeathed to Rebecca Bloom Snyder. The city directory documents that from 1953, when Snyder inherited the property, until 1975 it served as a restaurant known as the Downtown Tavern. Ellis & Davis served as the architects for the renovation of the storefront in 1969. This work required the removal of the projecting metal-frame show windows with cornice above for signage that had been added in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Noah A. Hillman, acting as trustee for the estate of Rebecca Snyder who died in 1961, sold the property to Michael E. and Carol Lynn Ashford in October 1971. The sale was confirmed by Philip J. Snyder (son of Rebecca Snyder) in 1975. The Ashfords undertook the extensive renovations to restore the façade of 8 Market Space in 1974, as well as the renovation of the abutting building at 10 Market Space in the late 1970s. The two buildings, joined on the interior, opened as McGarvey's Saloon in July 1980.

### Chain of Title

1696:	Governor Francis Nicholson sets aside property for "thus use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province."
June 6, 1719:	Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Johnson
October 26, 1723:	Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Gordon
May 19, 1739:	Robert Gordon to Elizabeth Bennett

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Provincial Court Records  
Liber RD 3 Folio 182

October 18, 1743: Elizabeth Bennett leased to Horatio Samuel Middleton  
Provincial Court Records  
Liber RB 1 Folio 362

May 28, 1750: Elizabeth Bennett to Horatio Samuel Middleton  
Provincial Court Records  
Liber RB 3 Folio 280

August 7, 1770: Horatio Samuel Middleton devised to wife, Ann Middleton, then children and grandchildren  
Will Records of the Provincial Court  
Volume 38  
Liber WD 3 Folio 32

May 9, 1792: Chancellors Decree conveys to Gilbert Middleton  
Chancery Court: Joseph Middleton, William Middleton, Ellen Middleton Alkin, and Elizabeth Middleton vs. Gilbert Middleton  
Part of Ship Carpenters Lot (#1, #2, and #3) and Lot F  
Deed Not Located

April 13, 1793: Gilbert Middleton to John Randall  
Part of Ship Carpenters Lot (#1, #2, and #3) and Lot F  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NH 6 Folio 610

June 24, 1826: John Randall devised to wife, Deborah Randall, then daughters, Eliza, Frances, Anne, and Henrietta Randall  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JG 3 Folio 289

July 30, 1854: Alexander Randall, Trustee for Real Estate of John Randall, to Philip F. and Anne Randall Voorhees  
Chancery Court (revived January 4, 1853)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County

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Liber NHG 3 Folio 546

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November 20, 1854:	Philip F. and Anne Randall Voorhees to Eliza H. Randall One-half Interest Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 4 Folio 151
September 10, 1864:	Eliza Randall and Anne Randall Voorhees to Frederick Marx Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 12 Folio 480
February 6, 1866:	Frederick and Magdalene Marx to George Rost Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GEG 1 Folio 206
October 2, 1867:	George and Sophia Rost to William P. Meyers, Thomas Hedian, and Buckler Jones Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GEG 3 Folio 360
October 4, 1867:	William P. Meyers, Thomas and Annie H. Hedian, and Buckler and P. Agnes Jones leased to George Rost Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GEG 3 Folio 388
October 12, 1875:	William P. Meyers, Thomas and Annie H. Hedian, and Buckler and P. Agnes Jones to Sophia Rost, widow of George Rost Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 10 Folio 19
<u>8 Market Space</u>	
October 14, 1875:	Sophia Rost, executrix and widow of George Rost, to John T.E. and Amanda Hyde Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 10 Folio 20



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April 26, 1878: John T.E. and Amanda Hyde to Mary J. Moss  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 13 Folio 7

October 31, 1892: Mary J. and George W. Moss to Charles Weiss  
(23 feet by 77.05 feet)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 42 Folio 330

November 5, 1925: Charles Weiss, widower, to William Thomas Williams and William O. Young  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WMB 12 Folio 452

December 29, 1934: Ridgely P. Melvin, Assignee for Eastern Short Trust Company, to Visitors and  
Governors of St. John's College  
Mortgage Default by William Thomas and Margaret A. Williams and William O.  
and Myrtle C. Young (Liber WMB 12, Folio 449, November 5, 1925)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WMB 134 Folio 408

August 24, 1937: Visitors and Governors of St. John's College to William Bloom  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber FAM 167 Folio 354

May 18, 1940: William and Ida Bloom to Louis Bloom  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHH 215 Folio 396

November 19, 1953 (post): Louis Bloom bequeathed to daughter, Rebecca Snyder

October 30, 1971: Noah A. Hillman, Trustee of Rebecca Snyder, to Michael E. and Carol Lynn  
Ashford  
Equity Case 14318: Noah A. Hillman, Trustee, et al vs. Wolod, et al (October 13,  
1971)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County

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January 7, 1975: Philip J. Snyder to Michael E. and Carol Lynn Ashford  
Confirmatory Deed  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WGL 2729 Folio 480

Portion of Market Space (3 feet by 64 feet "between Killman, now occupied by him, and Charles Weiss")

July 23, 1798: John Randall to George Barber  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NH 9 Folio 318

November 13, 1844: John Barber (of George) and Mary Eliza Barber to James Wilson  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHN 1 Folio 213

May 7, 1850: James and Susan Wilson to Nicholas Killman  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHN 4 Folio 599

March 2, 1870 (post): Nicholas Killman devised to son, William P. Killman

October 31, 1892: William P. and Mary A. Killman to Charles Weiss  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 42 Folio 331

Northwest side of Randall Street and southwest side of Prince George Street (52 feet by 79 feet)

October 14, 1875: Sophia Rost and John Rost to Joseph Rodgers  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 10 Folio 21

February 21, 1877: Sophia Rost and John Rost to Joseph Rodgers  
Confirmatory Deed  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 11 Folio 170

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March 8, 1877:	Sophia Rost and John Rost to Joseph Rodgers Confirmatory Deed Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 11 Folio 202
February 25, 1877:	Theodore and Elizabeth E.B. Monroe to Joseph Rodgers Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 11 Folio 170
March 10, 1877:	Theodore and Elizabeth E.B. Monroe to Joseph Rodgers Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 11 Folio 202
April 22, 1884:	Theodore and Elizabeth E.B. Monroe to Joseph Rodgers Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 23 Folio 468
Unknown:	Joseph Rodgers bequeathed to wife, Susan Rodgers, and son, William F. Rodgers
October 3, 1908:	James F. Thrift, Assignee, to Charles Weiss Equity Case 3051: Mortgage Default by William F. Rodgers, Susan Hardy (formerly Rodgers) and Samuel Hardy to James P. Bannon (Liber JCB 1, Folio 426, March 12, 1895) Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 61 Folio 471
<u>Southwest side of Prince George Street (52.8 feet by 83 feet)</u>	
July 23, 1798:	John Randall to George Barber Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 9 Folio 318
May 15, 1841:	John T. Barber (of George) to William Wagman Deed of Trust for Benefit of Eliza Carter Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 25 Folio 545

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Post 1870:	Eliza Carter bequeathed to son, William Wagman
August 29, 1898:	William Wagman, widower, to Susan and Samuel Hardy Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 19 Folio 457
June 14, 1909:	Edward M. Hammond, Assignee, to Charles Weiss Mortgage Default by Susan and Samuel Hardy to The German Building Association of Howard County (Liber GW 33, Folio 182, August 12, 1903) Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 68 Folio 72



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-591

- Baltz, Shirley V. *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*. Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975.
- Doyel, Ginger. *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*. Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005.
- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.
- Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than one acre  
Acreage of historical setting less than one acre  
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 8 Market Space has been historically associated with Parcel 1017 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction in 1878. It is located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696 for "thus use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province." It was subdivided first by John Randall in the early nineteenth century and later by Sophia Rost in the 1870s. The property at 8 Market Space was enlarged at the turn of the twentieth century by Charles Weiss, who purchased land fronting Prince George Street that had also been part of the Ship Carpenters Lot. Together with 10 Market Space, the building is known today as McGarvey's Saloon.

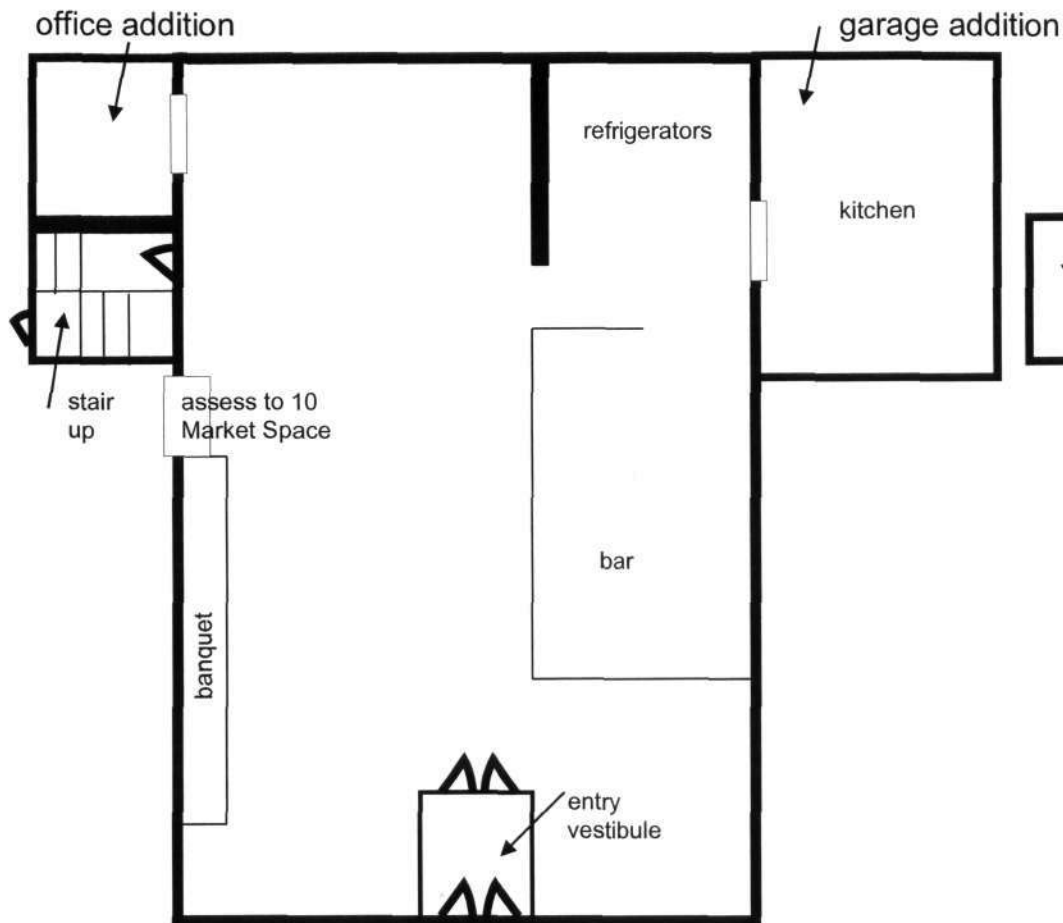
## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	May 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	District of Columbia

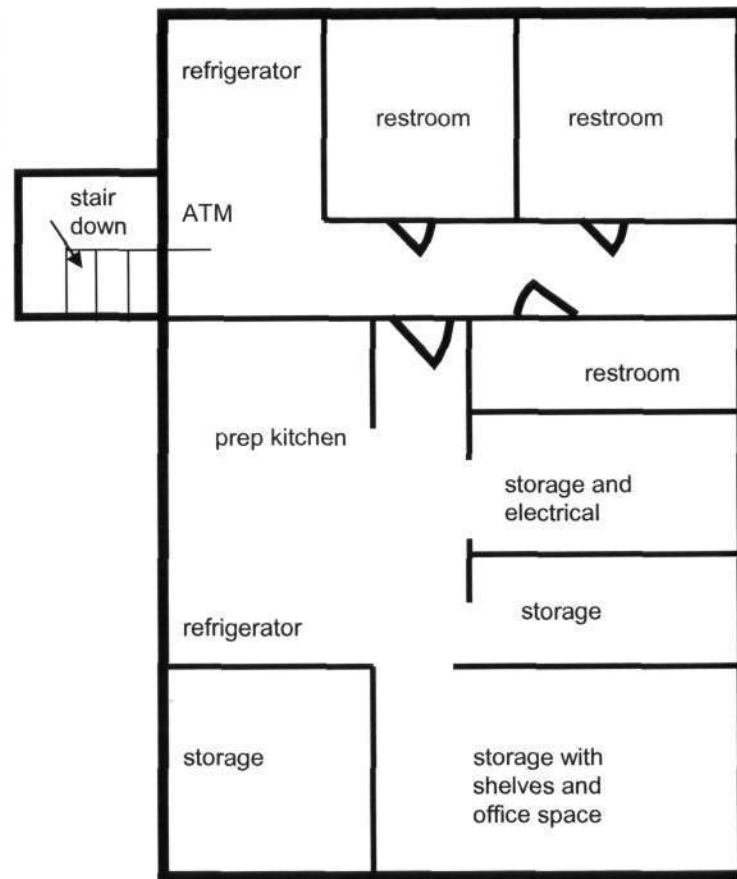
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



First Floor



Second Floor

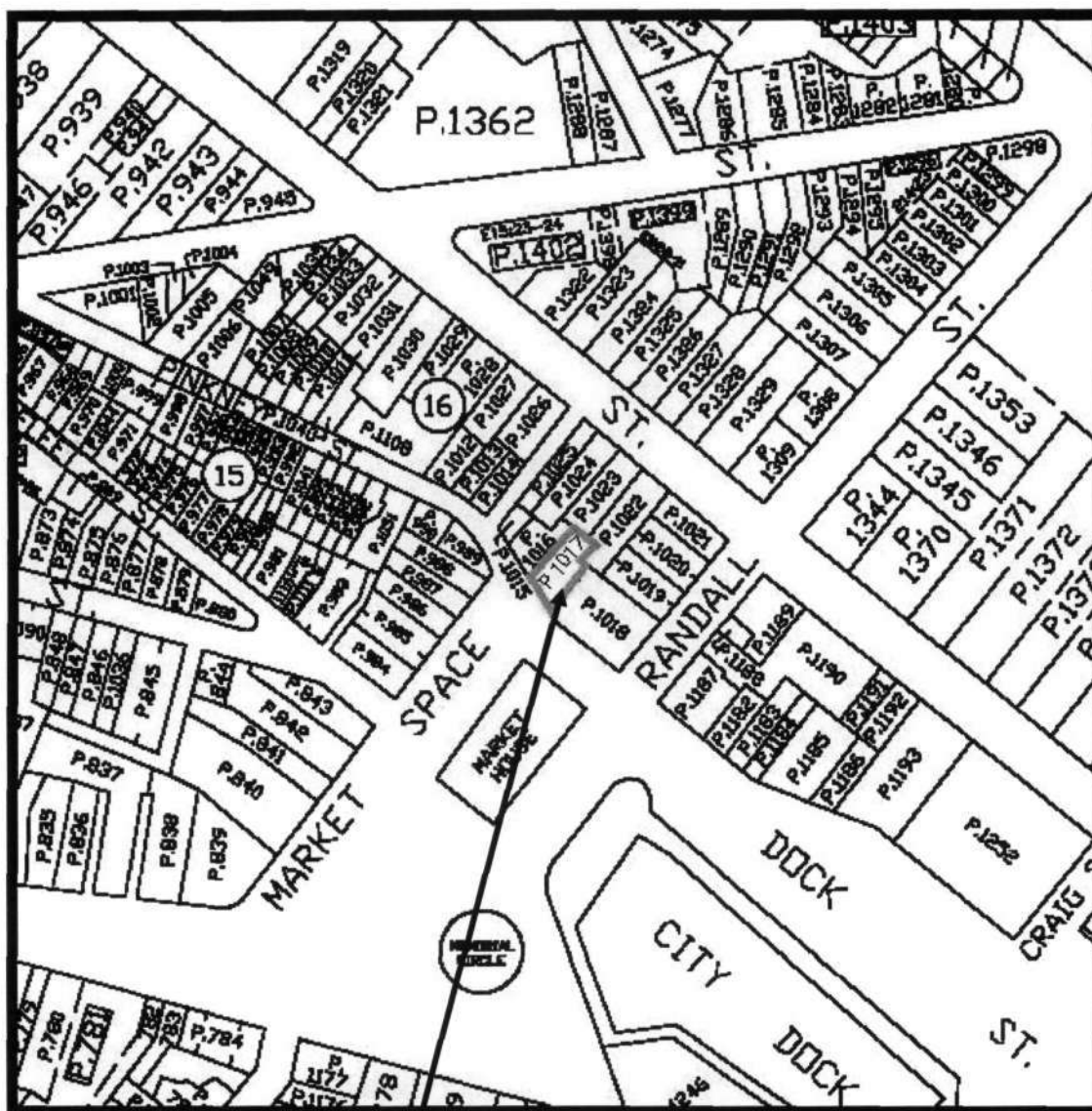


McGarvey's Saloon (AA-591)

8 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Not to Scale

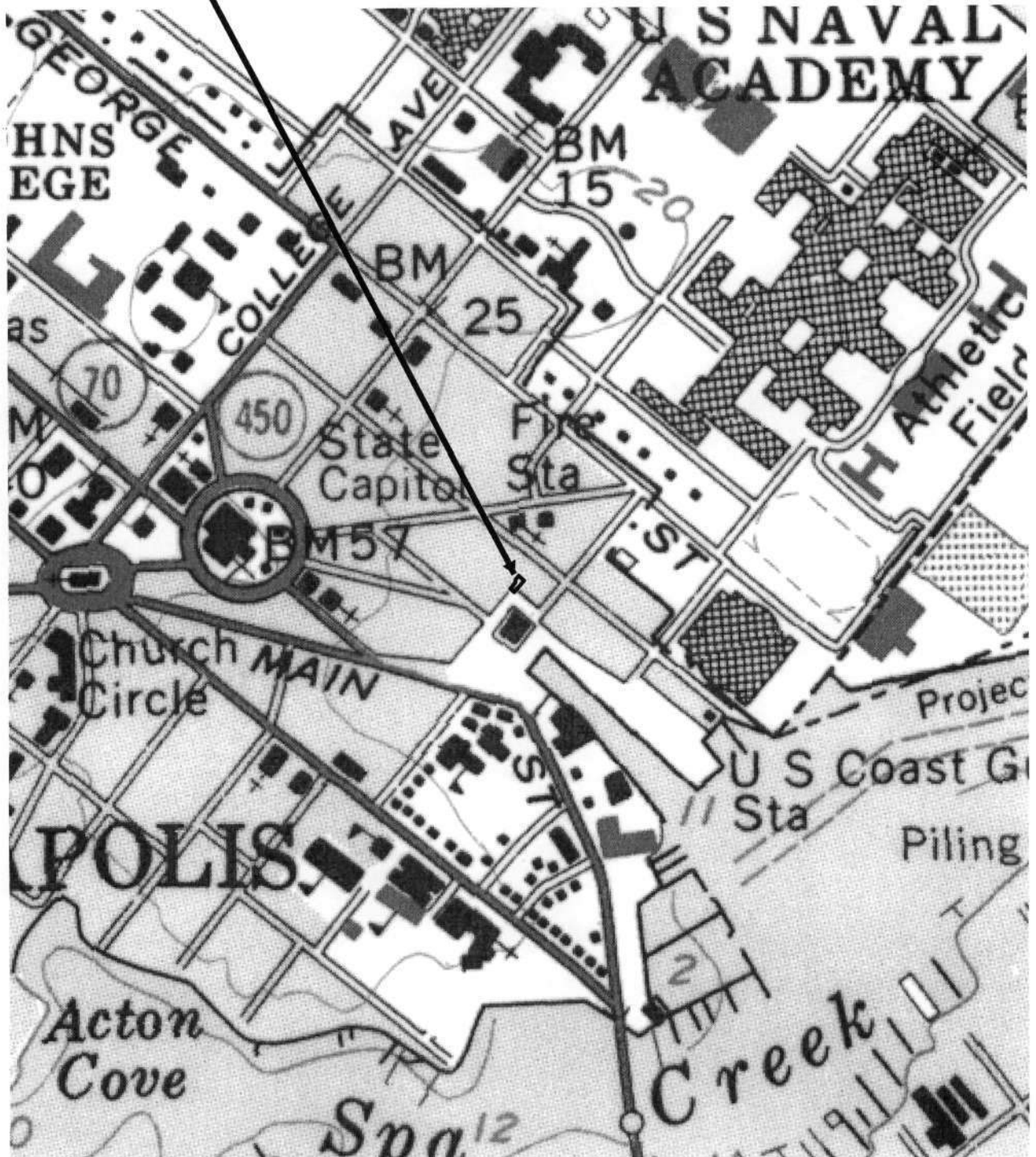
Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.  
August 2009



**McGarvey's Saloon (AA-591)**  
 8 Market Space  
 Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
 Tax Parcel Map 52A, Parcel 1017  
 Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc., 2009



AA-591  
8 Market Space  
Annapolis  
Annapolis Quad





<b>AA-591</b> <b>8 MARKET SPACE</b> <b>ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND</b>	Photographer: EHT Tracerics  Date: April 2009  Paper and Ink Type: Not printed
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1. AA-591_2009-04-28_01.tif	SE elevation looking NW
2. AA-591_2009-04-28_02.tif	SE elevation looking West
3. AA-591_2009-04-28_03.tif	NE elevation looking NW
4. AA-591_2009-04-28_04.tif	Second floor looking NE
5. AA-591_2009-04-28_05.tif	Stair in office addition looking North
6. AA-591_2009-04-28_06.tif	First floor ceiling looking North
7. AA-591_2009-04-28_07.tif	First floor looking NE
8. AA-591_2009-04-28_08.tif	First floor office addition looking North
9. AA-591_2009-04-28_09.tif	First floor entry vestibule looking South
10. AA-591_2009-04-28_10.tif	First floor looking East
11. AA-591_2009-04-28_11.tif	NW elevation looking East
12. AA-591_2009-04-28_12.tif	SW elevation looking East
13. AA-591_2009-04-28_13.tif	HAF plaque NW elevation looking SE
14. AA-591_2009-04-28_14.tif	SE elevation looking NE
15. AA-591_2009-04-28_15.tif	South corner cornice detail looking North
16. AA-591_2009-04-28_16.tif	Streetscape SW elevation looking NE



AA-591

8 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 11





AA-591  
8 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRACERIES  
APRIL 2009  
MARYLAND SHPO  
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NE  
2 OF 11



AA-591

8 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

3 OF 11





AA-591

6 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION AND GARAGE

ADDITION, LOOKING NE

4 OF 11



AA-591  
& MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRAILERIES  
APRIL 2009  
MARYLAND SHPO  
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NW  
5 OF 11



AA-591

8 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NW

5 OF 11





AA-591

8 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

ENTRY VESTIBULE, FIRST FLOOR,  
LOOKING SOUTH

7 OF 11



AA-591

8 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EAT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING EAST

8 OF 11



AA-591

8 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING SOUTH

9 OF 11





AA-591

8 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

OFFICE ADDITION FIRST FLOOR  
LOOKING NORTH

10 OF 11



AA-591  
8 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRACERIES  
APRIL 2009  
MARYLAND SHPO  
STAR, OFFICE ADDITION  
LOOKING NORTH

11 OF 11

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
21 STATE CIRCLE  
SHAW HOUSE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 591

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Retail

ORIGINAL USE: Retail/Apt

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

1976 Brown Engineering

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent (X)

Good ( )

Fair ( )

Poor: ( )

THEME:

STYLE: Victorian Commercial

DATE BUILT:

c.1880; 1976

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 8 Market Space

COMMON NAME:

McGarvey's

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Comm Map 32 Par 528

OWNER: Michael E. & Carol Ashford

ADDRESS: 226 Wardour Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X)

No ( )

Restricted ( )

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓)

State ( )

National ( )

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone ( ) Brick (X) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )

2. Wall Structure

A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam ( ) Balloon ( )

B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone ( ) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )

C. Iron ( ) D. Steel ( ) E. Other:

3. Wall Covering: Clapboard ( ) Board and Batten ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Shiplap ( )  
Novelty ( ) Stucco ( ) Sheet Metal ( ) Aluminum ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( )

Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer ( ) Asbestos Shingle ( )

Bonding Pattern: Common

Other:

4. Roof Structure

A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron ( ) Steel ( ) Concrete ( )

B. Other:

5. Roof Covering: Slate ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ( )

Built Up ( ) Rolled ( ) Tile ( ) Other:

6. Engineering Structure:

7. Other:

Appendages: Porches ( ) Towers ( ) Cupolas ( ) Dormers ( ) Chimneys ( ) Sheds ( ) Ells ( )

Wings (X) Other:

Roof Style: Gable ( ) Hip ( ) Shed (X) Flat ( ) Mansard ( ) Gambrel ( ) Jerkinhead ( )

Saw Tooth ( ) With Monitor ( ) With Bellcast ( ) With Parapet ( ) With False Front ( )

Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 25 x 70

Entrance Location: Centered

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning ( ) Roads ( )

Development ( ) Deterioration ( )

Alteration ( ) Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive ( ) Negative ( )

Mixed ( ) Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-591

Excellent wide cornice with dentils and consoles, jig sawn panels in brick frieze panel-cornice is at false front parapet wall. Splayed brick lintels at second floor windows. First floor restored.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Greek Revival period store with Victorian Italianate facade added, good example of its type and critical to the Market Space.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane( ) Woodland( ) Scattered Buildings( )  
 Moderately Built Up( ) Densely-Built Up(✓)  
 Residential( ) Commercial( )  
 Agricultural( ) Industrial( )  
 Roadside Strip Development( )  
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc


DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

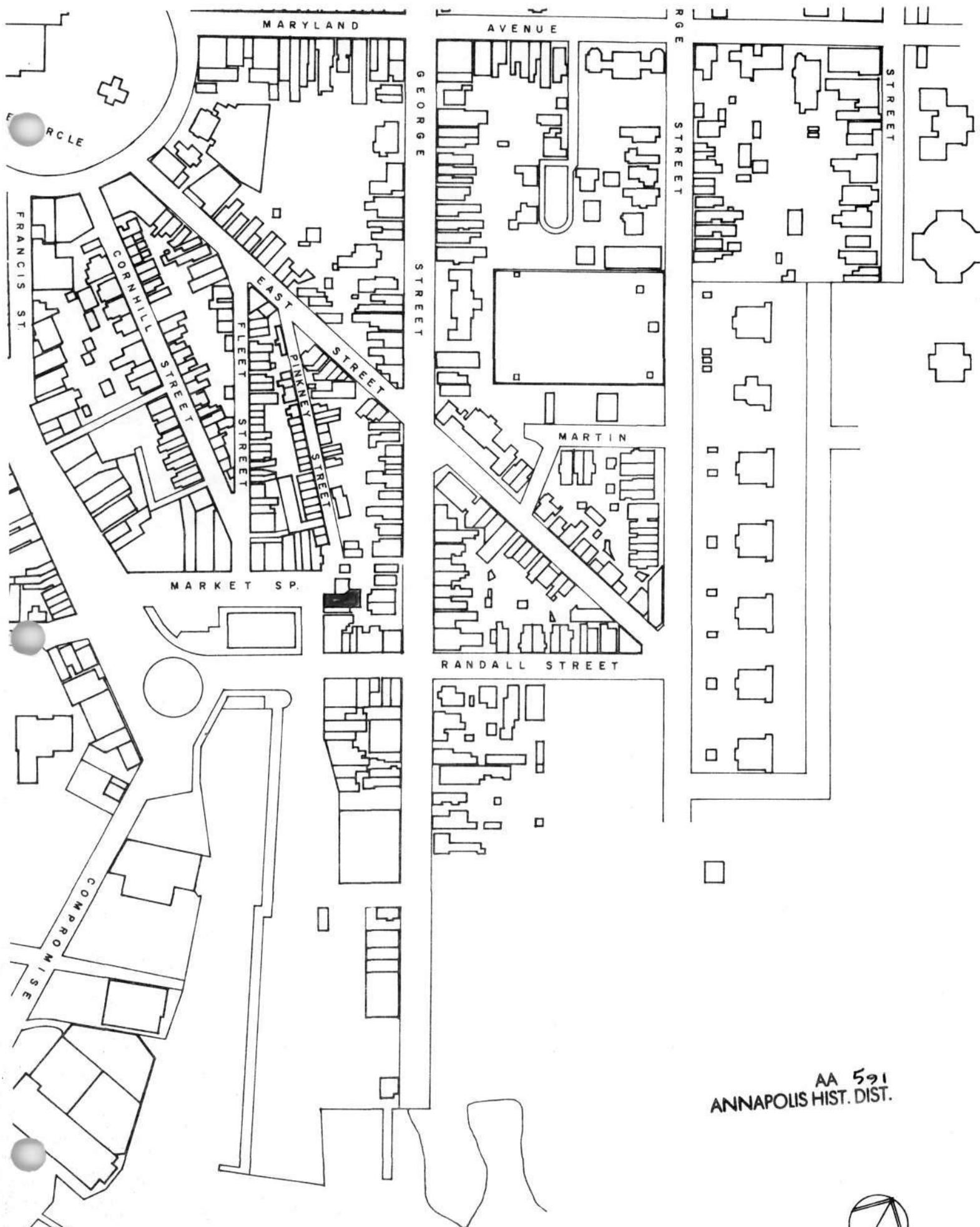


0205911411

Form 10-445  
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY	
COUNTY		INVENTORY	
TOWN	VICINITY	2. NAME Downtown Tavern	
STREET NO. 8 Market Space		DATE OR PERIOD c. 1840	
ORIGINAL OWNER		STYLE Greek, Victorian	
ORIGINAL USE residential/commercial		ARCHITECT	
PRESENT OWNER		BUILDER	
PRESENT USE Bar, Liquor Store		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick			
NO. OF STORIES two			
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION			
OPEN TO PUBLIC yes			
<p>The Downtown Tavern appears to be a Greek Revival Structure that has had a new storefront and Victorian cornice added to it. Both the front and unpainted side wall toward Middleton's show early brick work and 6/6 windows with brick sills and splayed brick lintels. The Greek Revival feeling isn't affected by the rather fine Victorian cornice which is built on a false front extending c. 3' above roof line. Building is in keeping with scale of Market Space and merely needs storefront restoration. Definitely should be preserved.</p>			
			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE			
Endangered		Interior	
		Exterior fair-good	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)			
7. PHOTOGRAPH			
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER	
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.			
Historic Annapolis, Inc.		William D. Morgan	
Constance Werner		Columbia University	
		New York City	
		DATE OF RECORD July 17, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



AA 591  
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.



8 Market Space

AA 591

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing sw